Collegian

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'JULIUS CAESAR' BY STUDENT PLAYERS AT PLAZA THEATRE

"Julius Caesar", the Shakespearean play that the Student Players have been rehearsing for the past month, is to be presented in San Francisco, at the Plaza Theatre, on Sunday, November 12th, at 8:15 o'clock. The Plaza Theatre was formerly known as the Savoy Theatre.

Reserved seats can be obtained at the box office of the theatre on the date of presentation or at Sherman Clay & Company, Sutter and Kearny Streets, beginning November 6th. The Alumni and former students will attend anticipating the same treat that they received last year when Brother Leo's play, "Dante, the Wing-Bearer" was presented.

The scenery for the production is being prepared by the E. T. Flagg Studios of Los Angeles and the costumes are being prepared, especially for the production.

The company will present the play at the new auditorium on the grounds of the Dominican College at San Rafael on November 8th. This presentation will be for the Sisters and the students only. Sisters of the various convents about the bay and the students in the higher classes will witness a presentation at the Plaza Theatre on Sunday afternoon, November 12th at 2:15 o'clock.

It is imperative that tickets be secured as soon as possible for the San Francisco performance, as a large audience is expected.

and long preparing the cast and holding rehearsals. He has been assisted by James L. Hagerty and Thomas G. Allison of the English Department. The presentation of "Julius Caesar" follows the custom at Saint Mary's of giving plays semi-annually. Brother Leo will prepare immediately after this production to cast "Ecce Homo", his own play.

The tentative cast of players was published in a previous issue of the COLLEGIAN. The final cast has been selected and we here publish the list.

Marc Antony	Leo A. Cunningham
Marcus Brutus	James L. Hagerty
Cassius	T. J. Canty
Julius Caesar	C. T. Silva
Casca	W. Victor Jacks
Octavius	J. D. Rice
Trebonious	D. Riordan
Decius	C. Rooney
Metullus	J. D. Kelley
Cinna	W. Grant
Flavius	M. Ellis
Marullus	J. Baruh
Titinius	J. Finlen
Pindarus	Edward McInnis
Soothsayer	J. Howard Lawlor
Lucius	S. Palmer
First Commoner	F. Cunningham
Second Commoner	L. Da Massa
Popilius Lena	A. Muzio
Servius	B. Towne
Messenger	W. Kelly

Citizens—B. Abrott, H. Copp, W. Funk, G. Good, J. Henderson, J. McVanner, D. Murphy, W. Piner, N. Troy, A. Westlake, B. Wynne, W. Yore.

A Student's View of Quarterly Examinations

URSIL R. FOLEY

Now that we have passed or "flunked" our first quarterly examination we are in a better postiion to judge the relative merits of the new and the old systems. It is, I believe, the general opinion among the students that we have been forced to "jump out of the frying pan into the fire." The Faculty Board, or the Board of Directors, in a spirit of progressiveness, changed from the system of monthly tests to one of quarterly examinations. The students ha no say in the matter and it was up to them to "take it or leave it."

From the viewpoint of the professors I suppose that the new system is entirely satisfactory. It means fewer papers to correct and only half the number of "unpassable" examinations to think up.

But looking at it through the eyes of the students we can plainly see that, if examinations are necessary, monthly tests with a final at the close of each semester are better than this new idea. When studying for monthly tests the student does not have to review as much work as he does for a quarterly. Having gone over the work in class sometime in the past month, it is fresher in his mind than that which he studied during the early part of a quarter.

More material may be covered in monthly tests than in quarterly examinations because there is less subject matter to work upon. In either case there are approximately the same number of questions and it stands to reason that a five question monthly test can cover more material than a quarterly examination of the same length.

THE VANDAL CLUB

We have at last secured an interview with the Vandal Club. It is that club,i fy ou remember,t hat had all the trouble about ice cream last year. This year it contemplates bigger times and in the near future the members are going out to blow themselves. They will each purchase an emblem of the society. They will hold a banquet, rumored not at the College dining room, and at a later date attend the Orpheum in a body, afterwards sojourning to the Peerless Cafe, Brother Charles says that he is sure they will attend a matinee.

The purpose of the club is protection rather than fraternity. The "little boarders" have banded together for mutual protection against all offenders. Why the club took the name "Vandal" is not known and not understood, for our dictionary says a vandal is "one who wilfully destroys beautiful things."

Stanley Palmer is president of the club; Claude Christopher, secretary and treasurer; and Thomas Walsh, sergeant-at-arms.

Now that everyone knows everything about the Vandals we would suggest that the club do something and tell us about it, in order to "get in right."

JAMES McNAMARA

James McNamara, Fourth High, pitcher on the Benicia ball team, won all his games this season. He pitched in about twenty games and the fans at Benicia were so pleased that they gave him a gold ring and a good sized purse in appreciation of his good performance.

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Alumni Banquet Before Big Game

At a luncheon held at the Palace Hotel on October 19th, a committee of the Alumni discussed and formed plans for an Alumni Banquet to be held the week previous to the Big Game.

All former students of the College and their friends will be invited and school spirit will be aroused so that everyone will attend the game. The Alumni also plan to take part in the Rally that is to be held before the game.

The committee decided to hold another luncheon on November 2nd and every member of the Alumni was told to bring a friend with him.

Col. John L. Flynn, '01, presided at the luncheon. Among those who were present are: W. J. Fitzgerald, M. S. '05, Secretary of the Alumni Association; P. J. McCormick, '88, member of the Board of Directors; John P. Doran, LL. B. '09; Edward M McGlade, '16, and Leo A. Murasky, '13. Brother Gregory, former President of the College was also present.

The Football Team told us that when they were on their way to Stanford on the 21st, a group of Saint Mary's former students met them in San Francisco at the ferry. This group cheered the boys and wished them every success. None of the team knew who these men were as they did not give their individual names. We have reason to think that this is the first expression of concentrated spirit to be shown after the luncheon held a few weeks ago. This is the ideal spirit and the continuance of it will show that Saint Mary's has an Alumni Association of which it can truly be proud.

HUNDRED AND TWENTIES AGAIN

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TAKE THE FIELD

Saint Mary's One Hundred and Twenty pound team has been taking things easy the last week. The reason can be found in the lack of games Easy practice will no longer be in vogue, for the twenties have at last secured a game with the one hundred and thirty-five pound team from Alameda. The game is to be played at Lincoln Park on Wednesday, and should prove to be an interesting game. Alameda has the edge on weight and experience but the twenties have the fight and are looking forward to a victory.

During the prolonged period of practice Coach Walter Kelly has been able to correct many of the faults of his men. There have been a few shifts in the line up. O'Brien has been shifted from tackle to center, and is coming along in grand style. Hall has shown a great deal of ability a half and will no doubt start the game Wednesday.

Kelly looks to Corsi at left tackle and Sherb at left end, to do a great deal of defensive work. Herbilin at full will also give a good account of himself.

The men who will no doubt start the game are: O'Brien at center; Laubacher, left guard; "Sambo" Illa, right guard; "Dutch" Riorden, right tackle; Corsi, left tackle; Swaggel, right end; "Babe" Sherb, left end; Hines, quarter; Hall, Pickering or Farre at half and Herbelin, at fullback.

Question for Santa Clara Debate Chosen

The question to be debated at the Saint Mary's—Santa Clara debate is "Resloved, Tht the Uanited States of America Should Cancel Her European War Oebts." This question contains unusual interest as it is a national issue at the present time. The event wil be made doubly interesting from the fact that it will be the first forensic event between Saint Mary's College and the University of Santa Clara held in the last ten years. With the healing of the athletic breach between the two institutions all intercollegiate activities have been resumed, among the most important of which is that of debating. Both schools made excellent debating records in the last year's events of the League of College Debating Societies, and their activities this year are looked forward to with great interest.

The debating team which will represent Saint Mary's this year has not yet been selected. The placements are to be made upon the merits of the showings made by the contestants in the series of prelimnary debates which is now under way.

WANTED

"Where and O where
Have these college laddies gone?"

(Information regarding the whereabouts of the following men will be gratefully received by The COLLEGIAN.)

William J. Donovan, William Farren, Albert Layton, Austin McNamara, Philip Sheehy, William Heney, Dennis Hayes, Alvry Inman, Joseph Kemp, Joseph Mulhern, Fred Morris, Thomas Morris, Andred Woodward, Sam Owens, William Stanton, Thomas Williams, John A. Downey, Henry Farry, Joseph Delehanty, John A. Downey, James Welch.

All of the above attended St. Mary's on the Mission Road, San Francisco, in '86 and '87.

SAINT MARY'S PREPS DEFEAT LIVERMORE HIGH

As a preliminary to the New Mexico Aggies-Saint Mary's game Saturday afternoon at Recreation Park, the Preps defeated the Livermore High by a 19 to 0 score.

The Preps played consistently throughout and it was through their successful forward passing that they were able to shove over the three touchdowns, which were sufficient to assure a victory. Although one of two of the first string men were out of the lineup, the general team work was not seriously affected. The playing of Fred Silva, LaCoste, and Collins was worthy of note.

TENNIS ENTHUSIASTS ARE AT WORK

With the ultimate end in view of arranging a match with a representative team of Santa Clara, the Saint Mry's racket weilders are hard at work, and each day that the weather permits finds the mon the courts.

Going in on their own initiative these men have arranged matches with the various clubs in this section The next match of interest will be with the team of the Oakland Technical High School, and will be played on the courts at Mosswood Park, on Wednesday, November 1st.

From present indications the team that will go in against Tech will consist of Doyle, Hinkel, McCormack, and Mulgrew. As alternatives any one of the following may be used, Hall, Balk, Padilla, or Fairy.

Literature, Newspapers and the Student

By John Brock

The ideal college student should be versatile in all branches of knowledge His scope of learning should be wide, taking in all ages, customs, beliefs, and practices. Having attained such a compendium of universal knowledge he should be guided in choosing the good from the bad, the beneficial from the injurious, and the right from the wrong. With this guidance procured, and its counsel accepted, the ideal college student should then be able to go forth into the world, and not only be master of himself, but of many others.

The reading of good books, is the first essential to the realms of success In college, one has the advantage of securing the best of books, through the capable advice of competent instructors. However, he must read these books himself.

Through the constant companionship of these books the student should receive a solid foundation concerning the truths of life. But such a foundation must be utilized. However, for what purpose should we utilize such a foundation? The foundation should be, to help guide us in choosing the proper coures of our future.

We cannot receive the present day news from literature. For literature evolves through the ages, and passes the judicious criticism of time. Therefore, we must find relief and succor in the daily newspapers, which for this reason are of infinite value. Thus, having the present, we compare it to the past, "for there's nothing new under the sun," and we are able to account for the future.

The daily newspapers bring us facts concerning the vital happenings of the day. Such facts for the most part reiterate those truths set down in literature.

And as literature is a mirror reflecting the spirit of these times in which it was written, so the newspaper is the reflection of the present day spirit. We can learn history by reading even the want ads. For by them we become acquainted with modern or present day dress, we become acquainted with the needs of the people and with what they most desire. The happenings of foreign lands are brought to us almost instantly. Only recently we learnt of a new war in Europe. If we were to read only the newspapers, and not look back into the truths of history we would say this is inposible, for the last great world's war, was fought for the interest of humanity, and is spuposed to have ended all future conflicts; we could say, "We know this, because we read it in the newspapers." This is where history and literature become the indispensible aids to newspapers. For history and literature contain the truth which guides us, in choosing right from wrong.

Therefore, knowing how susceptible to deception mankind is, the ideal student may look about him, and notice those who did not receive enlightenment from the great literature and see how this class is constantly made the butt of all "bamboozling" enterprises. Visit a carnival, and it is pitiful to see people not overly endowed with intellect, spend their scanty, hard earned pittances, in hope or obtaining bargains, or something for nothing This is the class who had not the benefit of truth.

The college student having tasted truth once, should always cultivate for the same, a thirst not to be satiated. He should not be a gleaner and follow the harvestor, gathering gleanings not profitable enough even for the harvestor to look back and notice. But he should be in the front seat, directing the harvestor, and there profit by receiving grain in abundance, and not satisfied with trailing behind.

What has this to do with Literature and Newspapers? It has this—that the ideal college student, in order to maintain a respectable standing in the world after receiving his college degree, must be able to converse wisely on the topics of the day, and fluently about subjects concerning culture. However, this value may only be secondary, compared to the advantages he will receive, in being able to judge. Judge not only himself, but his fellow men. He is able to recognize their strongpoints and weaknesses, but is also able to procure the most beneficial results from both.

The college graduate is looked up to by all men. Many laugh at him, but that is only to satisfy their own inferiority. He may be distinguished from the untrained man, by a calmness, upright posture, and a retiring manifestation of confidence and superiority. He is able to maintain this attitude by seeing and recognizing the many fallacies and shortcomings, concerning the affairs of his fellow man. Although he may have his own weaknesses he is able to either conceal them, or correct them And one way to recognize the fallacies of the present-day untrained generation is by reading the newspapers, and seeing how this class of untrained minds is deceived. Then the true solutions of problems, concerning the trained man, can be found in real literature.

SOME PRACTICAL WORK BY THE SOPHOMORE ENGINEERS

On Wednesday the 26th, a party of Sophomore civil engineers spent a toilsome day in laying out the football field that was used in the St. Mary's—New Mexico game. Owing to the limited area of Recraetion Park, many difficult problems had to be overcome in arranging the field to the best advantage for spectators and players. Those comprising the party were "Doc" Galvin, R. Okerman, Allen Meuter, and Walter Reinhard.

DR. THOS. W. FITZSIMMONS
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Brother Leo's Literature Lectures

Of interest to the members of the College classes particularly the members of the Lower Division, is the schedule of the lectures to be given by Brother Leo in a course on Comparative World Literature. To serve as a reference list for the Freshmen and Sophomores and to others as an example of the catholicity of Brother Leo's teachings, we print the subjects of the lectures and the dates that they are to be given.

Oct. 23: Greece, Rome and Italy.
Oct. 26: The Homeric Poems and the Homeric Problem.
Oct. 30: Virgil and the Epic of Art.
Nov. 2: Horace in Town and Country.
Nov. 6: Dante and Modern Psychology.
Nov. 9: Petrarca, Poet and Scholar.
Nov. 13: Greek Tragedy: Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides.
Nov. 16: Comedy: Aristophanes and Goldoni.
Nov. 20: Oratory: Demosthenes and Cicero.
Nov. 23: History and Historians.
Nov. 27: Lucian and the Art of Satire.
Dec. 4: Plato and the Platonic Interpretation of Experience.
Dec. 7: St. Augustine and Catholic Platonism.
Dec. 11: Emperor and Slave: Marcus Aurelius and Epictetus
Dec. 14: Pagan and Catholic Backgrounds in Literature.

Economic Club

Mr. Clayton Lane, dean of the Foreign Trade School, called a meeting of the Foreign Trade and economic classes of the College to form an Economic Club, on the morning of October 26. The purpose of this club is to further the interest of the College men in their studies and in the many economic affairs or international life. Many students, besides the Foreign Trade classes, have an active interest in the lift of the nation and its relation to the rest of the world, and it is to help these men in their pursuit of knowledge and the correlation of their data that Mr. Lane lent his aid to this new organization.

Owing to the lack of information and literature upon the various phases of commerce and other data, Ursil Foley, the temporary chairman, appointed Marion Ellis, Burton Towns and himself as a committee to interview the Universities that have already formed clubs of this nature. From the looks of their start we can easily judge that the Economic Club will put Saint Mary's name in new fields before long.

The Freshman Class

"Be the interclass football champs" that is the aim of every College fresh man. Hugh Grant of varsity fame, is to give all his precious spare time, to developing an ambitious freshman squad that will definitely establish its banner of supremacy before many weeks roll past. Enough freshmen have turned in their names to coach Grant to form not one team, but several teams. "We will win"—that is the present freshman spirit.

Football and culture can go together. The freshmen are proving the fact by giving considerable effort and time to making a success of the 116 Club, a freshman cultural organization that is doing much good, not only for first year men, but for the entire college as well. At the last meeting, plans were drawn up which will in the future, supply the club members with an abundance of essential books, necessary for class research work and general knowledge.

Every Freshman, is a true St. Mary's man. Attendance at games, yell practice and the spreading of essential propaganda proves the fact.

The Freshmen are out to accomplish something this year and if willingness and determination count, they will accomplish much.

—E. J. HINKEL

THE JUNIOR CLASS

A correspondent to the paper says that the Juniors "are all right in everything except class spirit." He says that the Junors are hardly doing what is right as members of the Upper Division, and that we should hold some class banquets. We cannot print the whole letter for various reasons, but we wonder if he is right. The Freshman Class is organized, and has some very spirited meetings at which Class Treasurers are elected. The Senior Class, to show that it is the highest class in the College, occupies itself with topics pertaining to hats. Perhaps the officers of last year's Sophomore class should call a meeting to organize this year's Junior Class. The next issue of the COLLEGIAN will probably give the names of the new officers.

ON BELTS

Editor of COLLEGIAN-

I wish to call your attention to a matter that should be of vital interest to all sudents of the College Department. At present St. Mary's belts are worn by both High-school and College men. Up till now it has not mattered much, but to keep in harmony with the growth of the College department it becomes imperative that a distinction in belts should be made.

The St. Mary's belt as it is now should be only for Colege students. Why could not the High school department have a belt and insignia of its own?

I hope the Colege students will give this mater some thought and be ready to thresh it out at the next Student Body meeting.

—R. O.

HARRY A. COX

We have received word from one of the Twin Cities, that of Missouri that Harry A. Cox, an engineer of '15, has been married. Harry used to reside in Oakland, and why he had to travel to Kansas City to take unto himself a bride (as we say), has not been explained. Harry, being an engineer, undoubtedly knows what he is about, as all engineers do. He was married on the eleventh of October to Miss Bess Alida, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Garner, of K. C.

THE EMPTY RACE.

The tide is fast receding
My race is nearly run
The angel there is reading
Of the deeds that I have done.

* * *

My hopes have all been blasted
And dreams I can't renew
Have even sleep outlasted
And twilight gathers in the air.

* * *

Oh, God forgive the sinner
Who runs an empty race,
Who started out a winner
But couldn't stand the pace.

—WALTER KELLY

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NEW BOOKS OLD

"Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to the chewed and digested." Bacon.

THE COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF EDGAR ALLEN POE

Edited by James A. Harrison and E. A. Stewart. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. 1922.

Poe's genius and character are unique in the history of American literature. Critics have written of his originality, his peculiarities, and finally his poems. To the last class the reading world can now add the work of James A. Harrison and E. A. Stewart; their book is supposed to embody the characteristcs, life, and the prose and poetic works of that master of melancholy. The chronological order of the poems are strictly observed in this book, and yet it would be impossible to say that the authors are correct in their version, because of the number of authors that have different views as to the time the books were written. In comparison with the work of J. H. Whitty, entitled "The Complete Poems of Edgar Allan Poe", this book does not agree with the various poems attributed to Poe nor with the poems written in his youth; the other poems are listed differently however, as Whitty does not endeavor to maintain the chronological order.

The work of Harrison and Stewart contains the poems in their chronological order and the famous "Letter to B....." In a book published in 1884, by A. C. Armstrong and Son, the "Poetic Principle", the "Rationale of Verse", Miscellaneous Poems", "Poems Written in Youth", and a "Literary Criticism", are found. This book published in 1922, contains the "Poetic Principle", and the "Rationale of Verse", so that is is not new in that respect. However, the book does give something new in its treatment of the work of "Poe and John Neal", and the work of "Poe and Chivers". Whitty speaks of those controversies, but does not give examples of the matters that cause the various critics to wonder about the connections of these men.

After examining the various books that are written about Poe and on his works, it is evident that this book gives a new version of the poet. Poe's "Philosophy of Composition" is also contained in this edition; this composition tells how Poe wrote his "Raven." This book accomplishes something new and different in the matter of Poe's Complete Poems; the consulting of various books, to learn more than the mere fact that Poe wrote the poems, is eliminated. The work does not give a new edition of this weird poet's writings but it does treat them in a style that is different and unique. The desire of the authors of this book is to enable the reader to study the development and progress of the poet; in that respect the book should be a literary success

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JUDGING HUMAN CHARACTER

By H. Hollingworth. D. Appleton & Company, New York 1922.

As a psychological study, "Judging Human Character" is an ordinary book, I would not recommend it to a person who is desirous to study physchology, because it would tend to stifle instead of developing his interest in the subject. In order to know the character of a person it is necessary to have some knowledge of psychology. This book does not go into details concerning psychology but begins with something we all know the desire to learn the characteristics of our neighbor. This brings us to the redeeming feature of the book, its influence upon the business man. When we consider the hours in the office, the fluctuating market conditions, middle age and indigestion it is easily seen that the business man cannot devote much time to study. When he sees a book with such an appropriate title, "Judging Human Character" he will immediately go after it. Is it not one of the essentials of business to understand human nature? And then he falls for statistics. It is characteristic of the merchant to talk in figures and this form of writing makes a decided impression upon his mind.

After he has read the book I wonder how much he knows of his fellow man? This book can be called "Psychology in Three Hours". It is a difficult task to learn much about psychology in three hours; then how can a man learn about human nature in a few short hours? Men have devoted their entire life to studying mankind, and their work is proof that human nature, is, in part, an unopen book.

The author seems to be at a loss for what to write, so he repeats what he has written previously. If we compare a paragraph on page two with one on page three we may see that they correspond almost verbatim.

Another thing which tends to lessen the value of the book is the statistical form the author used. Whenever he wishes to make a point emphatic, figures are used: the impression left upon the mind of the reader is that the author does not know how to write well. The book is mainly a repetition, manifesting a small vocabulary. Paragraph development is poor, being "padded". All this tends to lessen our interest in human nature which was not the object of the writer, but through his inability to reach the reader he has failed to reach his objective.

—E. B. MORAN

THE STORY OF CALIFORNIA

Allyn and Bacon—San Francisco

A recent addition to the histories of the state is The Story of California by Bolton and Adams, two historians in this state. The book is published by Allyn and Bacon. It makes a rapid survey of state history from the discovery of California down to the present day and tells of the struggles and the hardships that were endured in the pioneering of this section of the country. The book, which is to be used in the grades, should give the students an excellent basis for a more intensive study of the subject in later years. It is capable of holding the interest of the small boy for, besides having many attractive pictures, it is written in an easy and graceful style.

The pictures represent all the important historical events and the natural wonders of California. The children in whose hands this book is to be placed are at the stage where they like to have things shown to them and these pictures should stimulate their interest and make them desirous of seeing the places in reality.

This book has a Catholic tone. By numerous pictures and with the aid of the text the student should know of the great work done by the missionary fathers in the early days of California and in consequence have a greater respect for the Church. The authors show pictures of prominent men of our state and give the pupils an idea of the work these men have done. The book should be a welcome addition to our child's history of this state. —EUGENE BOYLE

THE APOCALYPSE OF ST. JOHN

By Rev. E. Sylvester Berry
John W. Winterich, publisher, Columbus, Ohio, 1921.

Readers of Mrs. Eddy's "Science and Health" are informed that the angels and the symbolical characters of the Apocalypse are types of the "divine Principle" and of "divine Science." Our prophetic contemporary, "Signs of the Times", writes a weekly article on Revelation, finding in it prophecies that are being fulfilled today. Father Berry, in his own interpretation of the Prophecy of Saint John, sums up the Catholic teaching and defines the Catholic viewpoint regarding the obscure predictions.

The Apocalypse has so many mysterious symbols and figures that interpretations have been used for countless base purposes in the past. Interpreters have claimed that it was written against Mohammed, against Luther, against Napoleon, and even against the Pope. Expounders now disagree as to whether the prophecies have been fulfilled or not. Saint Augustine offers the allegorical interpretation that we are now enjoying the millennium, an indefinite period before the reign of Antichrist. Father Berry disagrees, claiming that the world at the present time, in its pagan condition, cannot possibly represent the time when there will be but "one fold and one Shepherd."

The first part of the Apocalypse is accepted by Father Berry as prophesying events that were fulfilled shortly after the time of Saint John, The latter part, that dealing with the reign of Antichirst and the end of the world, prophesies things that are to take place at the end of the millennium. The final triumph of the Church of Christ over the powers of Antichrist and his prophet is the fulfillment of the words of Saint Matthew—"and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

Of hardly less importance than the direct exegesis of this part of the New Testament, is the literary value of the work. The Apocalypse is full of prophetic grandeur, and its use of mystic symbols and numbers is awe-inspiring. There are hordes of hostile armies and multitudes of the heavenly host. The heavens are darkened and the sea is stirred into a tempest; earthquakes rend the earth and the voices of messengers and celestial beings sound from the heavens. The number seven, sometimes assumed to be the perfect number, is used throughout. The seven seals are broken, the seven trumpets are sounded the seven angels afflict the people of the earth with the seven plagues. Beasts and dragons appear as symbols of sin. The whole is a great drama of the conflict of Satan and Christ.

Father Berry's book is an interpretation of the great drama. He explains previous interpretations and substantiates his own with quotations from other parts of the Bible.

"Blessed is he that keepeth the words of the prophecy of this book", writes the Seer, Saint John. A little thought on the reader's part will disperse the nebular mysticisms, and meditation on the prophecies will strengthen our faith in God and increase our zeal for the Church. We will pray that the end will come soon; that "Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

—E. McINNIS

PERCY RITCHIE

We are told that Percy Ritchie, Bank of '18, some time ago married a daughter of one of the prominent bankers of Lodi. Apparently this was Percy's first step into the banking business. He is now cashier at the First National Bank of Lodi. At St. Mary's, Ritchie made a spectacular showing in basketball and was chosen for three consecutive years in the All-Pacific basketball quintet.

Across From the College

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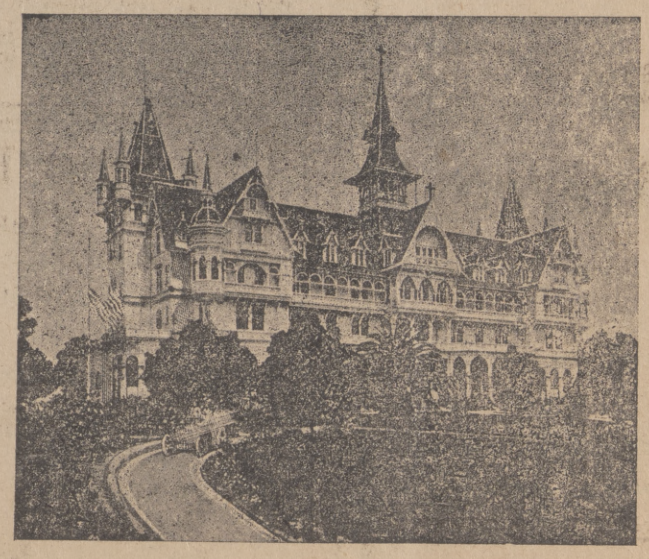
E. P. Madigan



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SPORTS

SAINT MARY'S VARSITY IS DEFEATED BY STANFORD 9-0

On Saturday, October 21st, Slip Madigan took his charges down to Stanford to try conclusions with Andy Kerr's eleven, and the result of the engagement was a 9 to 0 victory for the Cardinals. Though defeated, the followers of the Saints were able to derive satisfaction from the fact that the Sanford crew could not cross their line, and it was on three successful drop kicks that the nine points were on the Stanford side of the score board at the end of the game.

An analysis of the game shows that both teams played a better brand of football than in any of the previous games of the season. The Saints line, when pressed, was like a stone wall. The backfield, in spite of costly fumbles, showed flashes of brilliancy that threatened the Stanford goal. In the last quarter the Saints launched an attack via the passing route that was spectacular and very nearly proved good enough to account for a touchdown. On six completed passes which netted a gain of 75 yards, it looked like a sure score for the Saints but on the next three plays the offense went to pieces and they lost 40 yards.

Right at the start of the game the Red and Blue had a mighty sweet chance to shove over a toucdown, and in the march down the field by virtue of and end run by Prellit, line plunges by Hoopii and Strader it looked like a sure thing.. But then something happened, a fumble, Stanford recovered, and Wilcox kicked out of danger. That was the last chance the Saints had to score, save in the last quarter when the passes worked successfully.

Red Strader working at full continued to show the good work that he exhibited in the closing minutes of the California game. He was making his gains consistently, if the line made holes for him he went through, and if the line failed, he'd make his own openings and charge through. His line plunging was always good for a gain and with a few more games' experience he is going to give them all a run for their money.

Joe Prelli was another one of the Saint Mary's backs that was showing up to good advantage. He had just about found himself and was certainly making his presence felt in the line-up by high class work in carrying the ball, when hard luck overcame him. He emerged from a pile of athletes and found that in the melee an elbow had been twisted out of kilter. Further examination showed that it was an honest to goodness break, which injury will probabyl keep this promising back out of the game for the rest of the season.

Added to this, later in the game Kauhane found himself on the bottom of the heap and when he came up for air it was discovered that two bones in his right wrist were fractured. More hard luck. This injury will keep the speedy end out of the fracas for at least three more weeks. Kauhane's absence is a pretty severe blow, for he is quite a help to the team on account of his speed and experience. However, Lester is working in at end, and though he is lighter than Kauhane, is proving himself to be the right man in the right place

As for the scoring of Stanford, well it can be summed up by saying the "kicking of Cuddeback". On four occasions when the Cardinal backs could not make gains through the Saints' line for touchdowns, Cuddeback, was called upon to kick goals from the field, and he was successful in shooting three of them through the white bars, for three points each. That ac counted for the nine points, and the victory for Stanford. The lineups were as follows:

Stanford	Position	Saint Mary's
Dole	REL	Murdock
Johnson	RTL....	Stanley
Houck	RGL	Nelson
DeGroot (cap.)	C	McNeill
Cravens	LGR	Snow
Shipke	LTR	Corrigan
Mertz	LER	Kauhane
Woodward	Q	(cap.) Black
Doughty	RHL	Prelli
Wilcox	LHR	Hoopii
Cuddeback	F	Strater

Substitutes—Stanford: Saville for Craves, Lawson for Dole, Taylor for Cudedback, Douglas for Taylor, Hartranft for Mertz, Neill for Shipke, Ludeke for Houck, Murray for Doughty, Craft for Murray, Cuddeback for Douglas, Campbell for Woodward, Wheat for Campbell, Cleveland for Wilcox. Saint Mary's—Lester for Murdock, Hungerford for Snow, Loregan for McNeil, Bolger for Prelli, Lane for Strader, Strader for Lane, Mahoney for Loregan, Grant for Bolger, Lane for Strader.

VARSITY WINS OVER THE NEW MEXICO AGGIES

Exhibiting a varied style of play that couldn't be effectively stopped by the Aggies, the Saint Mary's Varsity was able to roll up a 19 to 6 victory over the lads from New Mexico. The game was fast and was featured by the effective work of the Saints backfield men, who showed that they are coming along in fine shape.

Advance notice regarding the New Mexico Aggies lead us to expect a more perfect football machine, but it devloped that their forward passing and kicking game was not up to expectation. On account of their lack of weight the Aggies relied on the forward pass for most of their gains, and indeed, it was by this method that they scored their only touchdown on a toss from Jones to Slusser in the third quarter. Fairly, the New Mexico fullback was reputed to be the best kicker in the Southwest, and though his punts went for a good distance in each case they were carried back by the Saints so that there was little gain. The Aggies' ends didn't get down under the punts because they were mainly intent in protecting the kicker and thus lost valuable time in the get away.

The first touchdown came in the second quarter when the Saints worked the ball down the field through Hoopii's end run which netted 25 yards, a neat pass for 30 yards, Bolger to Lester, and a line plunge by Bolger that netted 15 more. At this stage with the ball inside the Aggies' five yard line, "Deacon" Balck relieved Lane of the quarterback task, and on the second play carried the ball over for six points, and just for the exercise he kicked the ball over for the additional marker. This ended the scoring for the first half, Saints 7, Aggies 0.

Coach Bergman must have talked eloquently to his charges between halves for at the resumption of play the Aggies showed new life and threatened to make the game interesting for the Saints. It was in this period that they worked their much talked of forward passing attack successfully enough to carry the ball over for their only touchdown. Jones failed to boot the ball over the bar, so the Saints were still safe with a one point margin. At this point Coach Madigan decided to settle things and he made some rapid changes sending in Hungerford at tackle, Nelson at guar, Grant at half, and Captain Black in again at quarter. With this added strength the Saints marched right down the field and "Ducky" Grant lugged the ball over another touchdown. Black's kick was blocked, so the third quarter ended with the score 13 to 6 in favor of the Red and Blue. The series of plays that marked this period was notable by the fact that Grant and Hoopii were continually making gains through the Aggies' line by following their interference perfectly. Strader was making gains consistently through the line, and continued his dashing hard-hitting style of play that has marked his work in the last three games. Each time he goes out there he shows improvement. A spectacular play in this period was a neat pass for 25 yards from Grant to Black, the "Deacon" caught the ball and was nabbed simultaneously by an Aggie man, but he held on to it.

In the final period Black tried three placement kicks from about the 30 yard line and two of these shot over the bar and the other failed by inches. This accounted for the final six points of the Saints bringing the total to 19 to the 6 for the Aggies. If anyone should happen to ask if "Kewpie" Black can kick field goals, the answer is short and sweet. "He can".

This game showed us that Coach Madigan has a capable set of men who can be used as substitutes without seriously hampering the work of the team. Lagomarsino, Lawson, Collins, Bolger, and Corriere all went in there and played good fotball. Stanley, Murdock, Lester, and Corrigan all did effective work while they were in, some of them working in spite of injuries from which they ha dnot fully recovered.

The crowd was not so large as expected but those that did turn out were treated to a good exhibition of football. Perhaps some of the fans weren't interested in the game because they were under the illusion that the Aggies were foreigners. At the end of the third quarter one fair spectatoress was heard to remark, "Why, those New Mexico players don't look like Mexicans." Her escort flushed, bit his lip, and pointed to the program which revealed the names of McGary, Caleman and Duffy.

The lineup:

St. Mary's	Position	N. M. Aggies
Lester	L.E.R.	Tudor
Lagomarsino		
Hungerford	L.T.R.	Boone
Stanley	L.G.R.	Vance
Loregan	C.	Hunt
Mahoney	C	Crisp
Snow, Collins		
Nelson	R.G.L.	Coleman
Corrigan	R.T.L.	Miller
Murdock, Lane		
Lawson	R.E.L.	Slusser
Lane, Black	Q.	McGary
Bolger, Grant	L.H.R.	Duffy
Hoopii	R.H.L.	Jones
Strader	F.	Fairly

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SPORTS

THE BIG GAME

The Big Game will be played against Santa Clara on Thanksgiving Day at California Field. We want to win, and we hope to win, and we are going to win—in football. But we must also win in College Loyalty and good old Saint Mary's Spirit.

That's where you come in, Saint Mary's Alumni and Former Students. You can't get out on the field and actually play the game; you'd like to, but you can't. But you can be in the Saint Mary's section of the grand stand, you and yours, all of you. And you can help on the good work and get behind the team.

It would be a catastrophe to have Saint Mary's defeated in the Big Game. But it would be an even greater catastrophe to have our team poorly supported and our seats only partly filled. We had rather lose ten Big Games than have an exhibition of indifference on the part of our Old Boys.

We don't expect any such exhibition, but we want to warn everybody, all the same. If you're not there, you'll be missed, and you're doing that much to discredit your alma mater. You must be there; and you must not come alone! Get behind the team!

Here's our suggestion. Let every former Saint Mary's man tighten his lip and make this big resolve: "I'll induce ten of my friends to buy tickets for the Santa Clara-Saint Mary's game. And I'll warn them to sit on the east side of the field—Saint Mary's side."

Saint Mary's Spirit! It is the biggest and finets thing you took away from the old brick pile. It is something that, more than you guess, had contributed to your manhood and to your success. Show it once more on Thanksgiving Day.

And root, root, root for the team.

Esoteric "Dope" of The Big Game

At the Alumni luncheon of a few weeks ago, Colonel John L. Flynn told this one.

He said that he was talking to an Aumni of California, and it suddenly came to his mind that the Saint Mary's-Santa Clara game is to be the last football game played at California field, for the new field t Strawberry canyon will be ready for next year's games.

The California man volunteered to explain why the field was given to us for the big game. The authorities had bee ntroubled for some time about the expense of wrecking the bleachers and they found this means out of the difficulty.

St. Mary's High Lose Lose to Sacramento

On Saturday, October 21st, the Saint Mary's Preps journeyed to Sacramento to try conclusions with the Capital City eleven. When the final whistle blew the scoreboard showed that the Saints were on the short end of a 42 to 0 score.

From the standpoint of interest there was little to attract in the game itself, it was too much of a walkaway Scramento in her march down the field was regardless for the fellings of the Red and Blue Preps and most of the players had bruises and bumps to show for their efforts. However Brackett was the only one who sustained any serious injuries, a broken bone in his shoulder.

Those who made the trip were, Bill Silva, Murray, Boynton, Brawn, Fred Silva, Collins, Kelly, Parker, Sheridan, Illia, Bertain, Tobin, Halligan, Herrera, LaCoste, Brackett, Mallon, Simon, and O'Donnell.

The Sophomores Challenge the World

At a meeting of the Sophomore Class on October 19 1922, it was decided that the esteemed and renowned Sophs would enter any and all inter-class athletic competition. And as the football season is now at its height President Casey appointed Herb Copp, "Hank" Roach "Al" Westlake, and "Peanuts" Cunningham on a committee for picking the Class team. Walter Buckley was named "coach", and he has sicne secured the services of "Deacon" Black as assistant.

The committee experienced little trouble in getting candidates and such a very formidable crew of young huskies appeared for the first practice last week that the concensus of opinion about the school seems to be that the flashy "Sophomores" will easily romp away with all honors in inter-class football. Although Coach Buckley has not as yet found chance to make any final selections the team lines up something as follows: Noel Troy, Steve O'Neil, Jack Henderson and Mike Casey, ends; "Hank', Roach' "Ells" MasDonald, "Bill" Whierry, tackles; Walt Buckley, Pat Lucey and Roberts, guards; "Fat" Rice and "Dynamite" Muzio, centers; "Erb" Copp, quarter; Rhinehard, "Swede" O'Kerman, Cunningham, Sutherland and Merve Miller, halves; "Al" Westlake, "Loui" Da Massa and "Mel" Baruh, fullbacks.

A game has already been scheduled with the Martinez Alumni, and the team is looking for more. All challenges should be addressed to Coach Walter Buckley.

At the same meeting it was also decided that the class should have some "get-together" affairs. A committee, made up of Jim Finlen, Merve Miller, Walt Buckley, Herb Copp and "Doc" Galvin was appointed to arrange for a banquet to be held in the near future.

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Another Victory for the "135" Team

On Friday afernoon, October 27th, the Hundred and Thirty-Five pound team of Saint Mary's played the Hundred and Thirty-Fives of Berkeley, on the Berkeley High Field. This contest resulted in a victory for the Saints weight team to the tune of 19 to 6.

In the first period, Berkeley scored the first touchdown, failing to put the ball over for additional point. In the next period the Saints shoved the ball across for six points. In the third quarter Shirk received a pass and raced over the line for a touchdown, bringing the total to 13. And in the final period Souza bucked the oval across once more which ended the scoring for the day.

The features of the game were the playing of both Sozua and Shirt for the Saints they both did good work on the offensive.

Line up for Saint Mary's was as follows: Ends, Freitas and Grant; Tackles, Wickeliff, Mello, P. Cunningham; Center, Joe Bold; Halves, Souza, Maloney; Guards, Dunn, Marken, Crowley; Fullback, J. Cunningham, Harrington; Quarter, Shirt; Subs, Dolan for Freitas, and Cleary for Grant.

Keller Signs With Waterbury

Henry "Babe" Keller, who was a member of the pitching staff of the "Phoenix" two years ago, has signed to play with the Waterbury, Connecticut team of the New York State League. Waterbury is the farm for John J. McGraw's New York Giants. "Babe" will be a valuable acquisition to Waterbury and has a good chance of going up to the Giants at the end of next season. Keller was signed by "Bill" Lange of San Francisco, who was a star in the big leagues ten or fifteen years ago.

"Babe" has the good wishes of the student body and his name can be added to the long list of athletes that St. Mary's has sent into professional ball.

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THE DRAMA

"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players." Shakespeare.

THREE WISE FOOLS--A Satire

"Three Wise Fools" is a character play. It depicts the little humorous idiosyncrasies of three old bachelors. that have lived together for most of their lives. They are extremely conservative and methodical in their habits—so conservative and methodica that they have fallen into "ruts" and "grooves", from which they cannot extirpate themselves. The doctor is inclined to be a little more radical. He wants to break away from them but it seems impossible for him to do so as the "ruts" and "grooves" ar too deep in his system.

The story is about three gentlemen, Mr. Theodore Findle, Dr. Richard Gaunt and Hon. James Trumbell, who have lived together for a great number of years. They are bachelors because they loved the same girl, Rena Fairchild, in their youth. They have never met or seen a lady that they could love since. Rena, in order to prevent any enmity existing among the three, left them bachelors. One day, they receive a letter from Rena, stating that she is dying and that she wished that the "Three Musketeers" would look after her Sydney. The three agree to adopt the child. When the question came up where the child should live, there was a difference of opinion. Mr. Findley did not think it advisable to have the child live in their house, as it would break the routine that existed. Sydney arrives, and to great surprise, she is a beautiful young lady. She is cordially welcomed and is given the best room in the house. In the meantime a crook by the name of "Benny the Duck" has escaped from prison, and swears that he will kill Judge Trumbell for sentencing him. The house is being protected by detectives. One evening when they are preparing to go to the opera, "Benny the Duck" enters the house by hitting the butler over the head. He encounters Sydney in the parlor; they know each other, as Benny the Duck had the cell next to her father's. He tries to enter the room and kill the Judge, but is prevented by Sydney who blows a police whistle and then lets him escape through the attic door.

She is reprimanded by the three fools. Gordon a nephew to Findley has fallen in love with her, and stays on her side all through the accusation. John Crawshey, the father of Sydney, comes to the house to turn himself over to Judge Trumbell and is met by Findley. The two men have known each other for years. Crawshey tells Findley that he was innocent of forgery and also tells that Sydney is his daughter. Gordon proves that Sydney has saved the Judge's life by blowing the whistle. "Benny the Duck" is brought in and he shows how he forged Crawshey's name. Gordon is going to marry Sydney; the "Three Wise Fools" then take their hot water and apple, and retire.

—HAROLD MITCHELL

WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER

"When Knighthood was in Flower". Does not this title recall to our minds the days of chivalry, pomp and power —the deeds of Sir Lancelot and Sir Galahad in the search for the Holy Grail? These deeds are but a memory and enshrouded in the mists of time and yet as we sit in reverie with this title before us we cannot help but think of the glory of the past. Then the question arises whether or not the moving picture just released in New York will grasp the spirit of the age depicted or merely put on an ostentatious spectacle for mercenary motives.

It is rarely that we find a novel in moving pictures that is worth our attention as students of the drama or history. In most cases this type of picture is due to a scarcity of original scenarios worth putting on the screen and the moving picture corporation must show a profit to remain in the field of production. Again it is the fashion among present day producers to attempt to outdo one another in putting a gorgeous spectacle before the public's gaze. This latest attempt has been viewed by world celebrities and pronounced an epoch in motion picture development which perhaps is true.

In condensing this picture to twelve reels a great many scenes were destroyed and it is the remainder that has been praised by the notable. Yet it may happen that these people are merely notables and not critics. Today the use of advertising in most cases makes a weak picture a huge success. This seems to be the principle followed by the producers; but as we are looking forward to the coming of this picture and not having seen it, it is impossible to judge this particular case. However, we sincerely hope it will be steeped in the spirit of the age it is trying to picture and not degenrate into a spectacle as in the case of many of its predecessors. —EUGENE BOYLE

A SHAKESPEAREAN REVIVAL

The revival of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Players' Theatre, is a well balanced and artistic production, deserving of a great deal of praise. Lovers of Shakespeare have been undaunted by weather conditions, for night after night the little theatre has been crowded to the doors, by worthy appreciators of the most discriminating type. When a scene particularly pleased, the applause was spontaneous. Mediocrity in presentation of some of the scenes received little or no approbation from the audience.

The staging of the play was simple, and effective, the back ground always remaining the same. Lights and a few extra properties, for the most part, were used to effect the change of scenes, and these were most efficiently used in the Capulet's Garden scene. The soft, mellow lights, and sweet music made this a truly beautiful and romantic setting. The music for the performance was adapted from Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette."

Evelyn Vaughan's interpretation of Juliet was clear and concise and beautifully done. Her splendid voice and radiant personality were most pronounced in the love scenes with Romeo, though she hardly looked the girl of seventeen.

Nurse, played by Emilie Melville was a sublime piece of work, radiating the sweet disposition of this lovable little old actress, and lending to the performance its only bit of humor.

We cannot particularly eulogize the acting of William S. Rainey as Romeo, though it was fairly well done. His tendency to declaim detracted a great deal from the interpretation of the part, and also, he gave one the impression of exercising little or no reserve.

Other characters deserving of commendation are Arthur Pierson as Mercutio and William H. Cocks as Friar Lawrence.

—E. JOSEPH DONOVAN

RATIONAL & IRRATIONAL

By MILTON J. COGHLAN

Patience is an asset to man in his quest for success. The man that can content himself with the training of fleas as a means of subsistence, isn't necesarily on the road to success; but because of the patience demonstrated in that training he proves that he has unlimted possibilites. A flea is a peculiar little creature that has two eyes, six feet, and feelers that are like thread; it is almost impossible to imagine one of these creatures, pulling a miniature wagon, or jumping through a hoop held at various angles. After watching them go through their various feats, the ordinary person wonders how a man can perservere in such an occupation, and yet at the amusement center at the Beach, in San Francisco, that is really what happens. A real flesh and blood man trains fles and controls them by putting minute chains around their necks.

For the last two weeks the daily papers have been recording actions of human being that would be detestable even if they were the actions of fleas. Instead of minute chains gigantic ones should be placed around the necks, not of fleas, but of human beings; a man that will run over a pedestrian with an automobile, and then leave the wounded person there to die is certainly not superior to the irational flea; a rational being that will take his own life or that of another is not fit to associate with fellow beings, who endeavor to uphold the laws of God and nature. Women who offer themselves in marriage for a certain price cannot be classed as sane, and should not be allowed to associate with women who live up to the name of lady. Men and women who disregard the sacred vows of the married state are traitors to themselves, and to the general civilization of Christian countries. But with all these defects the human race in our so-called civilization limps along; but those limps can be removed by putting chains about the necks of all who check our progress.

A man can train fleas, and yet peaple who are just as rational as the flea trainer cannot train themselves. The world is not a terrible place; temptations are not so great that they can't be overcome; the defect lies in the people themselves. Every flock has its black sheep; they are easy to find; so why not cast out those undesirables and preserve our civilization?

BROTHER THOMAS VISITS COLLEGE

For the first time since his departure in August, Brother Thomas, our last year's prefect, paid us a visit last Sunday. Brother Thomas is looking fine and from his looks and from what he says we can easily judge that Sacramento agrees with him. He made it known, however, that his heart is still with Saint Mary's as he finds things very quiet in the busy town of Sacramento. "No thrills," was his description of conditions there. It certainly must have been an experience to leave St. Mary's College and go to a school that has only twenty-five boarders, all of whom are in the grammar grades.

Many of the students had the pleasure of meeting Brother during his short visit, and all were unanimous in wishing him back at St. Mary's, either as Prefect or as a teacher.

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THE CURSE OF THE AGE

JOHN B. RAEL

It is natural for a man to think that he is better than his fellowmen. It is natural for him to think that he possesses better qualities than somebody else, that he is a more important person, and that he deserves more credit than people really give him. It is natural for him, sometimes, to wonder why people are so stupid as to overlook his merits. And so is it the same with every age. Ask the average man on the street which is the greatest of centuries and he will answer immediately, "The twentieth century, of course." Each age, in the world's history, has had a tendency to feel its own importance and its superiority over all previous ages. That the twentieth century is a great age there is no doubt. We live in it and therefore, to us, it means more than all the past put together. But let us remove the scales from our eyes, put away all prejudice, and view things as they really are.

We look around and we see a vast plague. Thousands of men and women are afflicted with a mental influenza commonly called ignorance. The pestilence extends all over the world. It is keenly felt in every country and particularly in Russia. In no other country has it caused so much devastation. A vast number of people have suffered starvation and others evils as the results of ignorance. The internal strife that has been going on there during the last thirty or forty years may be traced solely to the ignorance of the people and of the rulers. And the effects have been so deadly that they have been felt in foreign countries as well. This evil influence has spread out to European countries and has come as fas as America. Ignorant immigrants, coming from Russia, have brought with them the evil effects of the malady in the form of Bolshevisim or some sort of radicalism. In America, the effects have been less deadly but bad enough to be lamented.

Perhaps it would not be inappropriate to ask "what has ignorance ever produced?" If we examine the monuments of the past we will read in them nothing about the deeds of the ignorant. Whatever world wonders have come into existence through out the ages have been the work of the learned. Ignorance has produced nothing but poverty and strife.

A cursory survey of the world will show that brain power is responsible for the world's wealth. We look around and we find that the ignorant possess but an infinitesimal fraction of that wealth. Wealth and ignorance generally do not go together. Usually, the ignorant man lacks foresight. He is chiefly concerned with the present. The notion of accumulating wealth is entirely extraneous to his mind. It naturally follows that if anything prevents him from continuing his daily work he has no resources to rely upon. Perplexity follows next which very often induces him to make use of some drastic means to satisfy his wants.

An investigation of the internal lack of harmony in a country will show that ignorance is also a source of this evil. Strikes, religious bigotry, and intolerance are caused by it. In strikes we find some form of radicalism at the bottom. In religious bigotry the unthinking crowd is led by a band of narrow-minded individuals who know nothing about the institutions which they represent or about those which they attack. Directing the intolerant party, we find men unacquainted with the significance of freedom of the will and unaware of the end for which things were created. And so may we enumerate scores of commotions and in each find ignorance at the basis.

Ignorance is an evil that may be remedied. There are thousands of schools throughout the land, established for this sole purpose—that all classes of people may have an opportunity to send their children to school The government has taken so active a part in this direction that it has made a law that all children, up to a certain age, must attend the schools. There is a reason for this law which the public realizes, and yet, there is a great number of people who violate this law, and there is still a greater number who will not send their children to school longer than they have to. They think it a better plan to have their boys and girls start working while they are young. They mistake the purpose of the school. They think it merely a matter of discipline rather than something to help their children to thrive. And it invariably follows that these self-illuded people are the stumbling block of a nation. It is this same class of people that we find in the striking mob.

The underlying cause, generally, why boys and girls leave school, before they have even acquired the rudiments of education, is a thirst for money. They are under the impression that money is the big thing in life. Little do they realize that their ignorance will bring them but a meagre income. They are so thoughtless that they fail to perceive or to investigate the achievements of ignorance in the past. Ignorant young men and women who set out after the riches of the world are like an untrained man, uninstructed in the science of boxing, who challenges a trained prizefighter. The result is that such men and women, like the would-be-prizefighter, are failures. They are worse off when they finish than when they began. It sometimes happens, however, that men who set their souls on gold alone succeed in becoming rich but they do it at the expense of some vital thing in life. Of what use is that gold to them if they do not know how to spend it? They know nothing about the finer things and they have failed to realize the truths of life.

Thus, we see that, after all the reformation that the world has undergone in the last four hundred years, it has not improved a particle. Never before were there so many men and women groping for truth. Indeed, what have Luther, Henry VIII, and all the other reformers accomplished? They have only darkened the minds of millions of men and women. Such is the state of affairs in this age of learning, the age in which "the blind lead the blind." And not until those misguided men and women quit following the teachings of those perverted, self-gratifying reformers and return to the fountain of truth on the rock of Peter, will the world be relieved of the heaviness of this great curse, ignorance.

ART AND THE ENGINEER

By J. NEFF

Amid this thraldom of utilitarianism the dominating idea that a thing must be useful to have any value and the greedy pursuit for the silver eagle all but blinds many men to the fact that they should have time for something else besides work or business. How often is this the case with the engineer, who deals with an empirical science and who constantly finds himself laboriously pouring over some problem or application of engineering to such an extreme that he practically divorces himself from thoughts of the outside world? How often has he narrowed his vision to just one field and made himself simply a mechanical tool to fit into some specific cog of a huge industry? He almost forgets that he belongs to a social race since he seldom says anything except on some particular technical or mechanical question. However, the 20th century engineer is becoming aware of this onesidedness. and is gradually taking steps to overcome it.

How can he do so more readily, we ask, than to cultivate an interest in art?

It is only necessary for the engineer to look into the works of his social brother, the man of arts, to see how laggard some of his mental processes have become. When one looks into the creative and imaginativ thoughts contained in literature, philosophy, music, sculpture, and painting, he cannot help becoming nourished intellectually and infused with new and invigorating paths of thought. As the engineer of today is confronted with many new and perplexing problems, and as his work includes not only an application of the technique of engineering but also a knowledge of how to handle men, and how to do business for and with men it becomes imposible for him to cope successfully with al these things if he hasn't a broadened vison to see into thes complexities. From the various arts man receives new concepts; and from a cmoparison of events and styles there comes a broadeing of the understanding about the methods he may use in solving the difficulties con stantly confronting him.

MANY CRIPPLES AT ST. MARY'S

From the looks of things all the cripples are not in hospitals. There seems to be a goodly supply of them about the College at present, and from the looks of the coming schedules for both the Varsity and the High-school, we can expect more. Arms are the particular appendages that have received the blunt of the damage, as we see many more slings than crutches. Grant has discarded his sling and is limbering his arm up a bit but it is by no means well as yet. Noble Kauhane and J. Prelli are wearing the sling as a sign that they tried their best to defeat Stanford last Saturday and Walter Kelly is nursing a fractured shoulder since the High-school game. Clem Rooney, the star fielder of the Phoenix nine, is suffering from a severe case of blood poisoning. These five men, in their slings, make up quite a "one-armed squad." They are allowed a handicap of a half hour at meals and manage to get by all-right.

The Blessed Sacrament Society

The first regular meeting of the Blessed Sacrament Society with the newly elected officers in the chairs was held in the Alumni Gymnasium, on Friday, October 20th. The meeting was called to order at one o'clock by President Canty.

John Rael read a paper on the use of Latin in the Mass. The paper was very instructive and Brother Vantasian commenting told the society of the importantce and the great value of reading papers such as Rael's before the socety. He explained that all the members now are able to explain to non-Catholics the reason why Latin is used.

Brother Vantasian then spoke on the excellent practice of going to Holy Communion daily. He told the members of the benefits that result particularly stressing the help that Daily Communion gives to school work. He read a little pamphlet that was circulated by Notre Dame University, in which fifty or more students anonymously told of the benefits each had received since going daily to the Communion rail.

President Canty told the society that several members of the Upper Division had already commenced the practice and he urged others to join them. President Canty said that he had several plans for increasing the membership of the society and plans for future papers and discussoins at the meetings. He informed the society that Mr. J. Francis Coakley, graduate of the Colege in '18, and a member of the Membership Committee of the local council of the Knights of Columbus, would address the next meeting of the socety.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THIRD HIGH

At a meeting held on October 30, the following men were elected as officers of the third year high: Ed Swallow, president; Ed Freitas vice-president; Harris Callanan, secretary; Ray Toddhunter, treasurer.

Football competition between the boarders and the day-scholars is planned. Theo. (Tony) LaCoste was elected captain of the boarders team, while the captain of the day-scholars team has not as yet been appointed.

Claude Christopner, Wilfred Tracey and Frank Smith were appointed as the class publicity committee for the COLLEGIAN.

BROTHER STEPHEN

For the past month Brother Stephen has been enjoying a well earned vacation in San Diego. Word has been received that he is doing well and will soon be back at the College, where, as he says, "My heart still remains". Brother Stephen is now in Los Angeles and will be home this week.

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EDITORIALS

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THE COMING ELECTION

Within the next two weeks the whirlwind political campaigns now in progress in all sections of California will come to a climax and their various issues will be decisvely settled by the vote of the people on November 7. The race for governor between Richardson and Woolwine, the various manifestations of political movements perceived in the various issues which are before the people, and the principles which are involved in the proposed amendments present a political phenomenon which is typically American.

The very bigness of the entire political situation carries with it a tendency to mystify and confuse the minds of the general population. As in past years, this veil of confusion is diverting the attention of the American body politic to minor issues, which are relatively trivial; while the matters of more momentous consequ nce matters which involve the fundamental political rights of the people are being passed over and neglected.

Everyone taking part in present day politics, whether he be candidate or voter, has one great motive behind him which is the spring of all his action. That motive is to improve our present forms of government and adjust them to more perfectly meet the necessities and requirements of human kind. Since this is, in the last analysis, the object of all sound political activity and because the hurry and confusion of our modern day politics has a tendency to make people move unwisely, a glance back through the pages of that great student of politics—Aristotle—may be of assistance to those who are intent upon exerting the utmost of their energies toward political improvement.

In his "Politics" Aristotle observes as follows on the qualities of the ideal city, "Most persons judge of the size of the city by the number of the inhabitants; whereas they ought to regard not their number, but their power. A city, like an individual has a work to do; and that city which is best adapted to the fulfilment of its work is to be deemed greatest." Here we have set down in theory the ideal to which all cities should aspire. We Americans may well stop and ponder before we mark our ballots on November 7. We may do well to ask ourselves what are the purposes for which our cities are existing. Are they functioning in order to produce more and more wealth or are they continuing to receive the support of their citizens in order to protect those rights which belong to all Americans?

At first there may appear to be no practical reason for thls thinking from such a theoretical point of view.

But when we remember that right here in the City of Oakland certain candidates are appealing for the voters' support by playing upon social and religious prejudice, when we realize that politicians in our own community are attempting to further the power and influence of the Ku Kux Klan, when we realize that certain candidates have so far forgotten the tolerant and constructive political principles of those statesmen who founded our country, that they are openly anti-Catholic, then will the citizens of this community see the wisdom of making sure that the candidates for whom they vote are not against any religion but are pledged to do all in their power to promote the harmonious co-operation of all classes.

* * * * *

The true overcoming is not in shaping outward things to suit our will, but in living out our life patiently, truthfully, and kindly, through whatever the outward things may be.

POPULAR EDUCATION

Police court records, prison files, and reformatory statistics are documents of much interest and information. Among numerous facts which they reveal is an evident lack of appreciation of ethical val nes on the part of all law breakers. Indeed they show that the majority of this class is not even acquainted with ethical standards and principles.

This state of affairs has long been known and in the last few years educators have sought some means by which ethics could be taught in the American public schools without having a system of religion correlated with it. In speaking on this subject, President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard said, "Some of us believe that there is a fundamental ethical teaching which may justly be called religious and which conveys all the fundamental motives and all the spirtual powers without being charactertistic of any Christian, Chinese, Buddhist, Confucian, Hindu or Moslem church. How can we get that kind of religious instruction, ethical instruction, into all our public schools? We shall not make democratic education successful until we have accomplished that object.

"I imagine that agreement may possibly be reached among all the religions represented in this country as to the fundamental principles which could be introduced into every American school. And that I believe to be the most necessary change to be wrought in American popular education."

This movement towards the introduction of some form of ethical instruction in the American public school system is interesting to all educators, but especially to those men and women who devote their lives to the maintenance of the Catholic school and college. Centuries ago Catholic educators accepted as fundamental and essential to any successful educational enterprise the idea that ethical training is as necessary as training in the sciences and arts. Indeed they even went further and declared, as they do today, that the sciences and arts cannot be rightly understood unless they are correlated with religious and ethical principles.

Although modern day non-Catholic educators are not generally in favor of teaching religion as well as ethics, they have at last reached a point where they realize that an ethical training is as indispensible to the student as are his academic courses.

They have set themsevles to find some means of teaching ethics without introducing along with such instruction any form of religion. They have a task before them that under the prevailing circumstances is wellnigh an impossibility. No ethical system is practical that has not the element of religion behind it to give it force and authority. No mere philosophical theory or principle has yet been able to stand the test of practice. And the reason for this is that there must be more than a mere mental precept or law for the human mind to obey. It must be appealed to not only on the mental plane but also on the spirtual plane. And such an appeal can only be made through the medium of religious teaching. This is the reason why there never can be found a practical non-religious system of ethics.

Until the American system of popular education is taken off its present non-religious basis it can never properly educate the American youth. Until the time when religious unity exists among all creeds and the truth in men's beliefs is recognized by all there can be no adequate system of ethics taught in American popular education, for such a system of ethics is based upon unity.

* * * * *

"Art comes from the inside of man, as much as from without. Simplemindedness, absolute devotion to the thing one has to say, and determination to express it in the clearest possible manner, so that it is born into the world as part of one's self, and not as part of omething called art, that may indeed achieve greatness; whilst indifference towards the thing expressed and pre-occupation with the manner of expression never will."—"The Apple".

* * * * *

SUNSET.

Slowly the sun sinks in the west,
Gone from our sight unto his rest.
The clouds are tinged with colors fair
An twilight gathers in the air.

* * * * *

The night comes on, with no regret,
From weary earth, ceasing to fret,
Because she knows, her work is done,
When finally sets the golden sun.

—WALTER KELLY
10-24-22

* * * * *

"If your name is to live at all, it is so much more to have it live in people's hearts than only in their brains."—Holmes.

* * * * *

"Civilization is a process of turning illusions into useful facts."

THE JEWS.

From time to time issues and problems arise before the eyes of the American people and demand their attention. Some are trivial and of minor consequence, holding attention for but a short space of time and then disappearing forever into the depths of oblivion. But others are of such magnitude and importance that they not only catch the attention of the thinking minds of the nation but they also hold it for great periods of time, looming more important now and again, but always there within the focus of our national thought. Such a problem is the Jewish question.

To us of California the statement of the eminent Jewish leader, Rabbi Rudolph I. Coffee of Temple Sinai, Oakland, is of interest not only because he is one of the state's most prominent citizens but also because he is the leader of the Jewish people in this section. Hence he may be regarded as their spokesman and representative. As such his views on the problem of the Jews is a valuable one. During the recent convention of teachers in Oakland, Dr. Coffee delivered an address on Shakespeare, which brought out very forcefully the viewpoint of the Jews in regard to the teaching of "The Merchant of Venice." He spoke in part as follows, " 'The Merchant of Venice' is one of the world's greatest dramas, but it is also one of the world's sore spots. Untold race prejudice has resulted from that drama of genius. Shakespeare painted Shylock as the one gentleman of the play, shining by contrast with the stock gambler Antonio and the fortune hunter Bassanio. He openly fought the enemies of his people, but all Jews are today paying the penalty for the alleged misdeeds of Shylock." Here we have the naming of what the Jews believe to be a source of anti-semitic race prejudice. But can not such a proposition be justly questioned? Although the greatest character in "The Merchant of Venice" is a Jew can it be truly said that this play is a source of anti-Jewish prejudice? Indeed to some of us the effect of this play is the direct opposite. Instead of being a source of prejudice it is a source of sympathy and even pity for the character of the Jew. Instead of being a particular race that is condemned by Shakespeare, to many the condemnation is of a principle—that of an extreme demand for uncharitable justice. It is this lesson primarily that Shakespeare teaches. He creates with supreme art a series of situations in which many lessons of wisdown are forecfully taught. But nowhere is there emphasized any point which to the intelligent reader of Shakespeare would be a source of race prejudice.

These are grounds upon which is based the belief that Shakespeare in his treatment of Shylock does not commit a wrong against the Hebrews for which "All Jews are today paying the penalty."

Hilaire Belloc, after spending over twenty years in a study of the Jewish problem, has given to the world the results of his research and study in his recently published book, "The Jews." He believes that the Jews are fundamentally nationalistic and that there will not be a solution of their problem until a Jewish state is established. To him they are a people incapable of harmoniously blending into the economy of Gentile nations. Being such, it is his opinion that the Jews should be allowed to establish in Palestine a Jewish State without infring ing upon the rights of the Syrian population. This is the solution to the Jewish problem offered by one of the present day's foremost Catholic scholars as well as by rather radical utterances of the "Dearborn Independent" and the humorous brickbats and numerous boomerangs of Mark Twain.

However, another Catholic takes issue with Belloc and offers a solution to the problem which is interesting not only because it is unusual but also because its author speaks from a unique point of view. Mr. David Goldstein is perhaps better fitted to discuss the Jewish problem than either of the two men previously quoted because he enjoys the unique distinction of having personally experienced both sides of the controversy. Born and raised a Jew, Mr. Goldstein with a remarkable clearness of vision and fairness of mind investigated and studied the gamut of all philosophies and ended his period of investigation by embracing the Catholic Faith. Because of this circumstance he is well able to judge the issues in question and to arrive at a sound and practical soultion. He does not beleve feasible the idea of a Jewish state. He does not believe that a solution will be found in forcing the people of Palestine to accept a Semitic government. He does not believe that a majority of the Jews even desire to found such a state. But Mr. Goldstein does believe that the Jewish problem will be solved when the Jew of today acknowledges that "the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us"; when the Jew of today stops blaspheming Christ in his Talmud; and when the Jew of today realizes that his whole problem will be simplified when he appreciates the wisdom of Catholicism.